

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for real-time encoding of an audio signal comprising:
grouping spectral lines to form scale band factors by determining masking thresholds
based on human perception system;

shaping quantization noise in spectral lines in each scale band factor using local gain,
wherein the local gain of the scale band factor are estimated as a function of ~~by assigning~~
~~quantization precision based on~~ band energy ratios and SMRs, wherein the shaping the
quantization noise in each scale band factor such that a difference between SMR and SNR in
each scale band factor is substantially constant; and

running a loop for each scale band factor to satisfy a predetermined bit allocation rate
based on a bit allocation scheme.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein shaping the quantization noise in
each scale band factor such that the difference between SMR and SNR is substantially constant
comprises:

assigning a higher quantization precision to scale band factors having a high SMR; and
assigning quantization precision to each scale band factor that is inversely in proportion
to their energy content with respect to frame energy to desensitize the scale factor bands.

5. (Currently Amended) A single-loop quantization method for band-by-band coding of
an audio signal comprising:

calculating local gain for each band; and

shaping quantization noise in each band using local gain, wherein the local gain of the band are estimated as a function of ~~by assigning quantization precision based on~~ by-band energy ratios and SMRs, wherein the shaping the quantization noise in spectral lines in each band such that a difference between Signal-to-Mask Ratio (SMR) and Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) in each band is substantially constant.

6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein shaping the quantization noise in each band using its local gain comprises:

shaping the quantization noise in each band by setting a scale factor in each band based on its psychoacoustic parameters and energy ratio.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the spectral lines are derived by performing a time to frequency transformation of the audio signal.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, further comprising:

partitioning the audio signal into a sequence of successive frames;
forming bands including groups of neighboring spectral lines for each frame based on critical bands of hearing; and
computing local gain for each band.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein shaping the quantization noise in each band such that the difference between SMR and SNR is substantially constant comprises:

assigning a higher quantization precision to bands having a higher SMR; and
further assigning quantization precision to each band such that the assigned quantization precision is inversely in proportion to their energy content with respect to band energy to desensitize the bands.

11. (Previously Presented) A single-loop quantization method for band-by-band coding of

an audio signal comprising:

calculating local gain for each band; and

shaping quantization noise in each band using its local gain, wherein the local gain in each band is derived using the equation:

$$K_b = -(int)(a * \log_2(en(b)/sum_en) + \beta * \log_2(SMR(b)))$$

wherein K_b is the local gain for each band, \log_2 is logarithm to base 2, $en(b)$ is the band energy in band b , sum_en is total energy in a frame, $SMR(b)$ is the psychoacoustic threshold for band b , wherein a measures weightage due to energy ratio, and β is a weightage due to SMRs.

12. (Currently Amended) A method for encoding an audio signal, based on a perceptual model, comprising quantization noise shaping of spectral lines on a band-by-band basis using local gain, wherein the local gain of the band are estimated as a function of ~~by assigning quantization precision based on~~ band energy ratios and SMRs such that a difference between SMR and SNR is held substantially constant for each band, wherein the energy ratios are computed by dividing energy in each band over sum of energies in all bands.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Canceled)

15. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the quantization noise shaping of each scale band factor such that the difference between SMR and SNR is substantially constant comprises:
assigning a higher quantization precision to bands having a high SMR; and
assigning a quantization precision to each band that is inversely in proportion to their energy content with respect to band energy to desensitizing the bands.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein fitting the noise shaped spectral lines comprises:

estimating a bit demand for each band; and

allocating the estimated bit demand based on a predetermined bit rate.

17. (Currently Amended) An apparatus comprising an encoder to quantize an audio signal based on a perceptual model comprising quantization noise shaping of spectral lines on a band by-band basis using local gain, wherein the local gain of the band are estimated as a function of ~~by assigning quantization precision based on~~ by band energy and SMRs and fitting spectral lines within each band based on a given bit rate, wherein the quantization noise shaping the spectral lines on the band-by-band basis such that the difference between SMR and SNR is substantially constant in each band.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the local gains are derived from energy ratios and SMRs in each band.

20. (Previously Presented) A single-loop quantization method for band-by-band coding of an audio signal comprising:

calculating local gain for each band; and

shaping quantization noise in each band using its local gain, wherein the local gains are derived using the equation:

$$K_b = -(int)(a * \log_2(en(b)/sum_en) + \beta * \log_2(SMR(b)))$$

wherein K_b is the local gain for each scale band factor, \log_2 is logarithm to base 2, $en(b)$ is the band energy in scale band factor b , sum_en is the total energy in a frame, $SMR(b)$ is the psychoacoustic threshold for scale band factor b , wherein a measure weightage due to energy ratio, and β is the weightage due to SMRs.

21. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for coding a signal based on a perceptual model, comprising:

means for shaping quantization noise in spectral lines on a band-by-band basis using local gain, wherein the local gain of the band are estimated as a function of ~~by assigning quantization precision based on~~ by band energy ratios and SMRs, wherein the means for shaping

quantization noise in the spectral lines such that the difference between SMR and SNR is substantially constant for each band; and

means for quantizing the shaped spectral lines in each band based on a predetermined bit rate.

22. (Original) The apparatus of claim 21, further comprising:

means for partitioning the signal into a sequence of successive frames;

means for performing time-to-frequency transformation to obtain the spectral lines in each frame; and

means for forming bands by grouping neighboring spectral lines within each frame.

23. (Original) The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the means for quantizing of the spectral lines further comprises:

means for estimating bit demand in each band; and

means for allocating bit based on a predetermined bit rates.

24. (Canceled)

25. (Currently Amended) An audio encoder comprising a quantizer to shape quantization noise in spectral lines in each band using local gain, wherein the local gain of the band are estimated as a function of ~~by assigning quantization precision based on~~ band energy ratios and SMRs and to further run a loop to fit the shaped spectral lines in each band within a predetermined bit rate;

a noise shaping module to shape the quantization noise in each band such that a difference between SMR and SNR is held substantially constant in each band; and

an inner loop module to fit shaped band within the predetermined bit rate.

26. (Original) The audio encoder of claim 25, further comprising:

an input module to partition an audio signal into a sequence of successive frames; and

a time-to-frequency transformation module to obtain the spectral lines in each frame,

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wherein the time-to-frequency transformation module to form bands by grouping neighboring spectral lines with each frame.

27. (Canceled)

28. (Currently Amended) An article comprising:

a storage medium having instructions that, when executed by a computing platform, result in execution of a method comprising:

encoding an audio signal, based on a perceptual model, by noise shaping spectral lines on a band-by-band basis using their local gains, wherein the local gain of the band are estimated as a function of band energy ratios and SMRs, such that the difference between SMR and SNR is held substantially constant for each band.

29. (Original) The article of claim 28, wherein the local gains are derived from energy ratios and SMRs in each band.

30. (Original) The article of claim 29, wherein the energy ratios are computed by dividing energy in each band over sum of energies in all bands.

31. (Currently Amended) A system comprising:

a bus;

a processor couples to the bus;

a memory coupled to the processor;

a network interface coupled to the processor and the memory;

an audio encoder comprising a quantizer coupled to the network interface and the processor to shape quantization noise in spectral lines in each band using local gain, wherein the local gain of the scale band factor are estimated as a function of ~~by assigning quantization precision based on~~ band energy ratios and SMRs and to further run a loop to fit the shaped spectral lines in each band within a predetermined bit rate;

a noise shaping module to shape the quantization noise in each band such that a

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difference between SMR and SNR is held substantially constant in each band; and
an inner loop module to fit shaped band within the pre-determined bit rate.

32. (Original) The system of claim 31, further comprising:
an input module to partition an audio signal into a sequence of successive frames; and
a time-to-frequency transformation module to obtain the spectral lines in each frame,
wherein the time-to-frequency transformation module to form bands by grouping neighboring
spectral lines with each frame.

33. (Canceled)